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"The BEAR, the FOX, the WOLF, by turns prevail;
 "The most in pow'r supplies the present gale.
 "The wretched PANTHER cries aloud for aid
 "To Church and Councils, whom she first betrayed;
 "No help from Fathers' or Tradition's train,
 "Those ancient guides she taught us to disdain;
 "And by that Scripture, which she once abus'd
 "To 'reformation,' stands herself accused.
 "Now mixing with a savage crowd she goes,
 "And meanly flatters her invet'rate foes;
 "Ruled while she rules; and losing ev'ry hour,
 "Her wretched remnants of precarious pow'r."
 DRYDEN.—HIND AND PANTHER.

TO THE HAMPSHIRE PARSONS.

ON THE REPEAL OF THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

Kensington, 5th March, 1828.

PARSONS,

Do you remember, that, in 1817, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and Sidmouth's Power-of-Imprisonment Bill, having just then passed; do you remember, that you called a county meeting, to vote an address to the Regent, congratulating him on what you thought proper to call his recent escape from the hands of designing and disloyal men, those being the epithets which you applied to us, Parliamentary Reformers; do you remember how we tackled you upon that occasion, and forced our way into the grand jury room, whence the speakers were to address the people; do you remember, that the indignant people tore the little chains from the posts that stood round the grass-plot, and went rattling the chains in the ears of your favourite Member CRUTE, who had just

come from voting for those bills; do you remember, that your principal hero of that day, "*LOCKART the brave*," could no more get a hearing from the people, than he could have got one from the surges of the sea; do you remember that square bit of parchment which you brought cut and dry, to be moved by that Sir CHARLES OGLE, who HAD an estate on the banks of the Itchin, but who has been succeeded in that estate by a Worcestershire Colonel; do you remember, that not one word of the address was ever heard by the people, and that the Sheriff (WILL'S) signed the address, and declared it to be carried by the county; do you remember, YOUR behaviour on that day; do you remember, especially, the noise you made with your sticks and umbrellas on the floor of the room, and do you remember the under-sheriff, HOLLEST (who has since experienced that which makes me say no more of him); do you remember, that this insolent under-sheriff backed by you, threatened to put us into jail, as composing a seditious meeting, unless we dispersed: do you, I say, remember these things: if you do, need I tell you, that the triumph just obtained over you, by the Dissenters, affords most heart-felt joy to ME, who was an object of your incessant persecution for several years of my life?

You are aware, that I allude here to the REPEAL of the TEST and CORPORATION ACTS, which is now in progress, and which will lead to one of two things, a great diminution of your power, and indeed of your emoluments, or to something that will affect that branch of the Government, out of which your power and those emoluments principally spring. You are men to be addressed, when any matters embracing useful knowledge are in question, in the same sort of way, only a little rougher perhaps, as that, in which one would address the most illiterate of country people. I shall, therefore, first explain to you, what these Test and Corporation Acts are, and whence they arose.

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Between the reigns of Edward the Sixth and of James the First, the Church of England was established. In the reign of Charles the First a considerable portion of the people, who had long viewed the thing with discontent, began openly to express their discontent, that that Church property, tithes included, the whole of which had been founded in works of charity, and which the Catholic clergy were enjoined to apply and did apply to the relief of the poor and needy; to the cherishing of the widow and the orphan; to the feeding of the hungry, the clothing of the naked, and to the harbouring of the harbourless; a large part of the people began openly to express their discontents, that the property which had been thus applied, and out of which also came the means of building, repairing, and ornamenting of churches; a large part of the people loudly expressed their discontent, that all this property should now be swallowed up by the clergy and their wives and children, while the people at large were taxed for the relief of the poor and for the building and the repair of churches.

They were, also, indignant that this should be the case, while the new Church retained the liturgy and a considerable part of the ceremonies of the Church that had been put down. This discontented part of the people followed teachers of their own; believed, or affected to believe, that the doctrines of the Church were not sound; they *dissented* from it; and, from that cause, were, and have, ever since, been denominated dissenters; the chief ground, however, of their complaint being, that all the colleges, all the great schools, all the immense estates belonging to these, all the charitable foundations; that all these things, founded and left by their Catholic ancestors, were now, in one way or another, engrossed by this Church of England as it was called, which had put down, and stripped of its property, the ancient Church of England, founded by POPE GREGORY the GREAT, by the instrumentality of St. Austin. These dissenters applauded the putting down of the ancient Church; but they had no quarrel with its immense

property; and they could, therefore, see no reason in the world, why this new Church, which was just as much a dissenter from the old Church as they themselves were, should have the whole of the property to itself.

This large part of the people expressed their discontents in the first place; and then, proceeding from words to blows, they finally made war upon the king, and closed the career by cutting off his head. Having done this they proceeded to unbishop the bishops; to punish men for reading the book of common prayer; to abolish the church; in fact, to put down the kingly government for ever, as they thought, and to have a protector instead of a king. This sort of government, however, being no better than the former, they restored the heir of the king whom they had put to death, and that king restored the Church of England. Every pulpit now rang with abuse of the Dissenters; and, as a great part of the common people had become tired of the late government, *Church and King*, very artfully coupled together, (in arts of which kind the church was never deficient) became the popular cry.

Now, then, was the time for the Church to put down their enemies for ever; to keep them always in a degraded state, and to surround herself with all the powers and authorities, civil and military, of the whole country. Two Acts of parliament were, for this object, now passed. The military powers of the country were, at that time, of no great consequence, no man ever having, as yet, dreamt of any such thing as an army in England, except for the mere temporary purposes of war; but the civil powers were, of course, as great as they ever had been, and as great as they ought to be at this day. These consisted of the divers offices of ministers of state; of those of judges, of those of justices of the peace; of those of mayors, aldermen, and others, belonging to corporations and others; of commissioners of customs and excise, and of various other descriptions; of those of sheriffs and under-sheriffs of counties; and, in short, of every office to which

any thing including power and considerable emolument were attached.

The two Acts just mentioned passed in the 25th Charles II., excluded from all these powers and emoluments every man who had not taken, and who refused to take, the SACRAMENT of THE LORD'S SUPPER at some communion Table, in some one church or other in this kingdom, and according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. Thus were all the Dissenters of every description compelled to perform this act of horrid profanation, or to be shut out from all power and emolument of public offices of every sort. They might still be members of parliament, if they could find any one to elect them; but being so completely shut out from all influence, in boroughs and corporate towns and cities, and being thus degraded in the eyes of the common people and marked out as objects of suspicion, if not of abhorrence, a heathen stood as much chance of being elected as one of them.

"Mother Church," "Church and King," thus secured, fell into that sort of laxity which perfect security seldom fails to produce. It is the habit of the weak to be careful and cunning. Those animals who rely not in the smallest degree upon their strength, are, in proportion to the greatness of the power of their foes, endowed with the gift of cunning. Accordingly the DISSENTERS have always been more cunning than the Church. They have relied upon their industry, their frugality, their great attention to their affairs; and their priests or teachers amongst them have far surpassed the members of the Church in literary productions. Adding patience and perseverance to their other qualities, and never losing any portion of their desire to triumph over their foe; everlastingly dividing and subdividing themselves into sects till they were as numerous and as various as the patches upon JOSEPH's coat, each condemning all the rest to the devil; but always united, like sworn brothers, or as one man, against the great and common foe; they went on by slow degrees, increasing in weight and influence, and particularly

by the means of that funding and paper-money system, which (curious to observe!) was invented by a *Bishop of the Church of England*, for the expressed and avowed purpose of extinguishing the remains of the *Roman Catholic religion*!

Thus increased in wealth and influence, they, at different times, prayed with *all humility* for the repeal of these Test and Corporation Acts; or, in other words, for a share of the powers and emoluments which a gracious Monarch and Parliament had to bestow. These prayers were rejected for a great many years; and that too without any sort of ceremony, the acts being deemed absolutely necessary to the just and constitutional predominance of the Church and King-Church. But, at last, it was thought advisable to be a little more ceremonious and a little less rigid; and, in order to avoid a repeal of the Acts, a bill was begun to be passed annually to indemnify; that is to say, bear harmless, such Dissenters, as might have slipped into power without having taken the sacrament, and to confirm any acts that they might have performed, whether as justices of the peace or otherwise, though they were in fact not legally qualified with the power of performing them. These acts have been passed, or rather this act has been passed, annually for several years; and, accordingly, we see DISSENTERS who are in the King's Council, and in several offices under the Government. But, generally speaking, these have been Scotch Presbyterian noblemen, and men of great property, and here and there one on this side of the Tweed, whom the Government and the Church saw the necessity of conciliating; by doing which it had also the assistance of these men, to keep their innumerable longing brethren quiet.

This was a very different thing from a total REPEAL of the Acts. The whole body of Dissenters still lay under the stigma; were still an underling and trodden-upon body; and the fact was that they were kept down pretty nearly as effectually as before the passing of these bills of indemnity. This body

so long oppressed, and I say unjustly oppressed, because the Church was and is, nothing more than a dissenter from the ancient Church, as well as they; this body has now roused itself, and, to use the language of the fable from which my motto is taken, "the Bear, the Fox, the Wolf, and all the rest," smooth hair and shag hair, long tail and stump tail, pointed nose and pug nose, flat nose and round nose, lop eared and prick eared, curly tailed and bob tailed, howling or barking, snarling or whifling, growling or snuffling; the whole have now joined together, as they have a perfect right to do, and have pressed forward to demand a repeal of these obnoxious Acts.

The subject was brought forward by LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, in the shape of a motion for the House to go into a Committee to consider of the propriety of repealing these Acts; and to the astonishment, I dare say, of the mover himself, the motion was carried by a majority of forty-four; there being about four hundred members in the House. The Ministers, and particularly PEEL (though he is a member for the University of Oxford), made a very poor and feeble stand for the Church, while the Church herself seems to have stirred neither hand nor foot. Upon reading the *high compliments* which PEEL paid to the Dissenters, his frequently repeating his *great respect* for them, his expressions even of admiration of them; and, coupling with these, the repeated professions of late years, made by the bishops and higher clergy of liberal feelings towards the Dissenters, I could not help calling to mind the passage which I have taken for my motto, and particularly the last four lines of it.

After the motion for going into a Committee was carried, a day was appointed for that purpose: that day was Friday last, the 29th February; and then again the motion was carried, and that too without the Ministers daring to come to a division, for *bringing in a bill* to effect this important repeal. Upon this occasion PEEL strenuously endeavoured to obtain a *delay of a few days*;

urging that the decision of the former night had been wholly unexpected by the Ministry; that he had not time to consult with his colleagues upon the subject; and that, having had so much official duty to attend to, he had not had time to make up *his own mind* relative to a matter of so much importance. On these grounds he rested his appeal to the House, for a little delay. This appeal, so far from obtaining the object of the Secretary, ended in bringing upon him no small degree of ridicule. LORD MILTON insisted that no delay ought to be granted; and that the real object of the delay was, that the Ministers might have time to gain the ground that they had lost, and to defeat the repeal altogether. PEEL, the son of Sir ROBERT of that name, renowned for his manufacture of cotton goods, and not less renowned for the "*presentiment*" which, in the history of his baronetage, we are told he had, that he should be the "*founder of a great house or family*," PEEL (Home Secretary of State) feeling himself on this lofty pedestal of pretensions, resented with indignity the imputation of the Member for Yorkshire; having done that, he protested he would not accept of delay, if it were offered; that he would therefore leave LORD JOHN RUSSELL to follow the dictates of his own discretion: and, having thus said, he walked bolt upright out of the House, leaving the honourables and right honourables, and all the learned gentlemen in the bargain, astounded apparently and somewhat nettled at the time, manner, and circumstances of his departure. Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, who said his hair stood on end when BURDETT called the House a painted sepulchre, seems, however, to have seen the deportment of the Secretary in a wholly different light. He applauded the *dignified* and *manly conduct* of the "Right Honourable Gentleman." Sir GEORGE WARRENDER, who said that he had sitten in the House for twenty-two years, expressed a very contrary opinion. Some others spoke in much about the same strain; and, by-and-by, all at once, as it were by resuscitation, the reader of the report finds PEEL

amongst the speakers again ; come back, into the House, behold (whether bolt upright or not, the "*reporter*" does not say), for the important purpose of informing the House (*truly* no doubt) that he had quitted, solely for the purpose of getting some *refreshment*, having found himself wholly *exhausted* !

Now, Hampshire Parsons, you must know that the House is very ticklish in matters relating to the respect, which it thinks ought to be paid to it. If you "*slight* it," as the old women in the country say, "*it can't abear you.*" This is clearly evinced by the Act which it passed in 1819, making it *banishment for life*, for any one who should dare a second time to write, print, or publish any thing, having a **TENDENCY** to bring it into contempt. Like **SPARKISH** in **WYCHERLY'S PLAYS**, it will put up with a great many things, if you are mindful of your manner, and take care not to touch it on this tender point ; but, as **SPARKISH**, who could, with perfect good humour, see his mistress taken away from him before his eyes, and see her toying with another lover, draws his sword and swears like a dragoon, when he hears the word fool whispered by one of the parties, and exclaims, "d—n me, disparage my *parts* !" So the House can very quietly see the Jews and jobbers taking away their estates, but would banish those Jews and jobbers for life, if they were to say any thing in disparagement of its *parts*.

I am the last man in the world to question the right of the House to follow its own taste in this respect or any other, but **PEEL** has been in it quite long enough to know, that, of all things in the world, a Minister ought to avoid any thing looking like a slight put upon the whole body ; and I must say that the *return* to the House, after quitting it, was the very worst thing that the representative of the University of Oxford could have done. I have mentioned these matters in this particular manner, not altogether from my anxiety to lend my feeble aid in upholding the dignity of the House ; but to show you, my Hampshire Parsons, or rather, to show

my readers in general the ticklish state which the Ministers find themselves in relative to this question.

When we look at the consequences by which this Bill must naturally be followed, the first emotion is, surprise that it ever could have been permitted to be brought in ; and at the silence, the dead silence, of the Church upon this occasion. If you remember the meeting at Winchester, you will remember that I warned you, that you must take great care, or that the future days of the Church would be neither quiet nor long. When one considers the vast mass of property that is at stake, and the turn which this measure will inevitably give to men's minds, it seems impossible, at the first sight, to account for this extraordinary forbearance and silence, in a body never before known to be forbearing, and never before known to have a lack of words with regard to any one, who seemed only to have a longing eye towards its good things.

Both parties, for argument sake, affect to believe, that this repeal would make no material change in the situation of the parties applying for it. The Ministers say, "Why ask for this repeal ? The Acts are, in fact, become a *dead letter*, and the repeal of them could only give a *little pain* to the Church, without doing any real good to the Dissenters." The Dissenters answer, "If the Acts be really a *dead letter*, what *pain* can they give the gentle Church to part with them ? **DEAD-LETTER-ACTS** ; that is to say, constantly violated Acts, are a disgrace to the laws of the country ; and, being now of no *use* in upholding the domination of the Church, they can, if retained at all, be retained purely for the purpose of insulting the Dissenters by keeping them in a state of legal degradation." Bravo ! Bob-tail, or Curly-tail, be you which you may, your answer is triumphant. But, your advocates in the House think it necessary (for reasons best known to their sensible selves) to protest most roundly and most *sincerely* no doubt, that they would not upon their honours, approve of the measure, if they were not fully convinced,

that it would tend to the security of the Church of England, as by law established; and I declare to you, upon my honour, that I should not care one straw about the measure, if I were not convinced, that the tendency of it is, to produce and complete a total repeal of all the laws, by which the Church has been established. To these advocates of the Dissenters who thus pretended, Sir ROBERT INGLIS (in the best speech that I have read for a long time from any member of that House) gave an answer, to which none of the advocates of the Dissenters were able to reply; and, is it not monstrous to say that this change in the law, will produce no practical effect! Supposing those who thus protest, that they wish for the measure as a measure of security to the established Church: supposing these gentlemen to be sincere, what a shock their opinions must receive one of these days, when they may behold the mayor of a city or a town proceeding in stately march (typical of the march of mind) with the mace borne before him, and his aldermen and others, two by two marching behind him, and thus proceeding to some one or other, (when he shall have made his choice) of the meeting-houses within his jurisdiction! This they will see, to a certainty, and that too, in a very short time. Consider the effects of this, or such like exhibitions. The parson of the parish would have none but his own servants to listen to him. The people of such city or town would at once ask for what reason the parson should have the TITHES and the EASTER OFFERINGS? That which is known in a city or town, is, as quick as lightning, known in all the villages about; and under such circumstances, we should, even if this debt and paper-money system could reel along, soon hear the whole nation calling, and justly and reasonably calling, for an abolition of the tithes, and next for an application of the remaining part of the Church property for the benefit of the people in general; for, what reason, what sense can there be, what justice, what decency, in giving all this property to the use of a parcel of men, to hear whom, comparatively few persons ever

go, as the law has declared, as it will have declared, that any of the religion of any of the Dissenters, are as well calculated to make loyal men; as well calculated to make men fit for the holding of trusts, and for the exercising of power?

I should be glad to ask my LORD MILTON, who was one of those who said that he was a *firm* friend of the Establishment, or, rather, I should be glad to get an answer from him to, the following questions. My LORD, if the law shall declare, that the religion of the Dissenters of any description (I do not include Catholics, for they are not Dissenters); if the law shall declare that any of these religions be, for the forming of men to fill *all civil and military* offices, as fit as that of the established Church, what reason can there be, what justice can there be in preventing Dissenting teachers from being the masters of the public schools, and from enjoying any of the powers and emoluments appertaining to the colleges and the universities? If there be no objection to men taught by Dissenting ministers to be admirals, generals, judges, lord chancellors; and if there be no objection to a Dissenter being a *king*; if this be the case, and this the law will declare to be the case, as soon as this Act is passed, by what species of insolence to be newly invented, are the Dissenting ministers to be told, that they are to be shut out from those great schools and colleges, destined to the preparing of men, for all the trusts and offices of the state? If the law will make it perfectly proper and decorous for the Speaker of the House of Commons to take the members to the meeting-house in Tothill-fields, instead of taking them to St. Margaret's church; and this the law will do, as soon as it is passed; what unblushing impudence must it be, to enable a man to pretend, that a teacher, to whom the grown up "collective wisdom" went to listen, would be an unfit teacher for them in the days of their youth?

If *teaching* were every thing belonging to the universities and the great schools, the very mild body to whom you, Hampshire Parsons, have the honour to belong,

might give up the matter without a struggle. As the rectors and vicars now so frequently leave their parishes to the care of a curate, so the doctors and fellows, and other persons of the universities would, I take it, without any very great reluctance, give up the teaching to the "*respectable Dissenters*." But, as you know well, Hampshire Parsons, there is *something besides teaching* that hangs to the universities. One can hardly ride a couple of miles in any part of your country, without getting into some manor, some farm, some benefice, that belongs to some college or other. I believe, that a full fourth part of that county belongs to that body which is called the Church: and, even one-half of that county, if we include the tithes, Easter offerings, and other dues demanded and received by the Church. What! are things to continue thus; will people be content, that things should remain thus, after the law shall have declared, that the religion of any description of Dissenters is as fit as that of the Church, for forming men to be legislators and judges; and, of course, for educating the common people? Where will be the use of this monstrous expense, why should the means be thus applied to the support of a religion, which the law will have declared to be no better, in the forming of men for trust and power, than any other of the religions, professed by any of the forty sorts of Dissenters which now are; or by any of the, perhaps, forty more, which may in a few years be added to the number?

The Church of England, as by law established, although it swallows up so much, is well known to be the teacher of, comparatively, a very small part of the people. The Dissenting Ministers teach six to their one, on an average, throughout the country. It is notorious, that in pretty nearly one half of the instances, those who have the benefits of the livings do not reside upon them, and leave the duties to be performed by those who have but a bare means of existence. This is perfectly notorious; and it is impossible that it can continue to exist for any length of time, if this Bill be passed.

Some persons affect to believe, that, as the annual Bills of Indemnity have not encouraged a great number of Dissenters to raise their heads in offices, the putting an end to the law altogether, will not produce any very great practical effect. Such persons seem to be surprisingly ignorant of the matter; they seem not to perceive, that these Bills of Indemnity are passed in silence, and are a sort of quiet pardon to the offending Dissenters, who receive them as a boon; while the vast majority, who reject pardons and boons with disdain, refrain from placing themselves in the situation of offenders, and quietly, though sulkily, remain in a state of exclusion. Such persons do not reflect, that, though the people in general never hear a word about these Bills of Indemnity, they will, every soul of them, hear about this repeal of what they deem tyrannical Acts. When the Acts were passed, the whole kingdom was agitated with the subject: these Acts terminated a long and savage struggle between the parties. The Church triumphed in these Acts. Their triumph has been handed down from father to son, and the most illiterate countryman knows, that the laws shut the Dissenters out of place and power. The notion is *hereditary* in the people in general, that the law holds the religion of the Dissenters as being unfit to be taught to those who are to be possessed of powers, honours, and emoluments. Those persons who pretend that the repeal will have no practical effect, can know nothing of the people, or their ways of thinking upon these matters. The head of a Dissenting Minister has always been looked upon, by the common people of the country, as made for the express purpose of being decorated with the contents of addled eggs. Many an egg have I employed in that way, and never did I think that I was doing any thing that was wrong: and I remember that, at Botley, only about twelve or fifteen years ago, when the young fellows pelted the Methodist parson, and made his colour nearly completely yellow; and the country people in general thought them very harshly treated, because the Magistrates (mostly parsons)

at Winchester gave them a *very severe scolding*, and had the cruelty to send them home again, to the distance of ten miles, without ordering the constable to give them one single pot of beer, at the county's expense.

Gentlemen of the collective wisdom of the nation, may say and think what they please about this Bill producing no practical effect; but I know that it will produce a great practical effect, from one end of the country to the other. The pulpits of every sect, from the Muggletonians to the Presbyterians, will ring with exultations. The mass of the people never split straws; they rush at once to conclusions, and ascribe the conclusion in short and pithy phrases. The general saying will be, that the "Dissenters have got the day;" "that they *have beaten the Parsons*;" and, as they are apt to anticipate, they will say, that the Church is about to be pulled down. The next Sunday after they have received this news, they will look upon the Church parson as a defeated man. Nobody will persuade them that this is a matter of little consequence, for they have sucked in the contrary notion with their mother's milk. We all know well, how the mass of mankind stand aloof from those who labour under any disqualification by law. The people do now stand aloof from the Dissenters, to a very great extent, and solely on that account. One effect of the repeal will be, not only to put an end to this standing aloof from the Dissenters, but to make new Dissenters. Many men would be ashamed to be Dissenters now; many more would be afraid, that being known to be a Dissenter, would be an obstacle in the way of their getting at a share of that sweet thing called public money. This Act once past, every motive for being a Churchman is removed; every motive for being shy on the subject of being a Dissenter, is taken away; and as almost every man is now compelled, in one way or the other, to pay something to the Church, and has a grudge against it on that account, hundreds of thousands will immediately, upon the passing of this Act, openly avow themselves to be Dissenters, who are such

already in their hearts, but who, from policy, disguise the fact.

Vain, therefore, are the hopes of those who expect that this change will not impair the power of the Church. If, then, I see all this so clearly, why do I rejoice at this triumph of the Dissenters, for whom I appear to have no very particular respect. I rejoice at it, because it is a good long step towards that repeal of all the laws which established this Church, and all which laws I wished to see repealed. Then, Hampshire Parsons, you may put to me the question, why I wish to see a legal end put to this establishment. And now I will tell you why.

1. Because, there is a man now in jail for refusing to pay *Easter offerings* to one of the clergy of this Church.
2. Because, in innumerable cases, those who have the incomes attached to livings perform no part of the duties themselves.
3. Because, in a list of the game certificates in the counties of Hants, of 1824, I found that one-thirteenth part of the whole of the sportsmen consisted of the parsons of the Church.
4. Because, in the year 1800, a great number of Church parsons were sued in the Court of King's Bench for the penalties which they had incurred, on account of non-residences; that they applied to the Parliament to pass an Act to stop the process that had been commenced against them; that an Act was passed first to suspend the proceedings, and finally to quash them; that the old law, as far as respected residence, was now repealed, and that the parsons were taken out of the hands of the public and put into the hands of their bishops; and that by the same Act (passed in 1802) beneficed parsons were allowed to be renting farmers and to carry on traffic, both which the ancient law forbade.
5. Because, the parsons are now become magistrates or justices of the peace; and because PARSON HAY, who was chairman of the magistrates

of Manchester on the 16th August 1819, had, soon after that, a Church living given to him, as it is said, of 1000*l.* a year.

6. Because, the new Churches are built at the expense of the people in general, not excepting the Dissenters, or even the Roman Catholics; while, in various parts in the country, there are parishes where no Church service is ever performed, and yet where the Church parsons receive all the tithes just in the same way as if the parish were still populous.
7. Because, during sixteen years, there was voted out of the public money by Parliament the sum of 100,000*l.* in each year, "for the relief of the *poor* clergy of the Church of *England*," notwithstanding the immense riches of the clergy of that Church, many of the bishops of which have, each of them, more than 20,000*l.* a year.
8. Because, the clergy of the Church of England were notoriously amongst the foremost to urge on the war against the Republicans of France, and to silence every man in England who was opposed to that war, which has now made the taxes of the country annually amount to *sixty millions* instead of *sixteen*.
9. Because, many of the clergy of the Church, while receiving the incomes of benefices, have been receiving *half-pay as military and naval officers*, and that none of them, that I ever heard of, have ever proposed to refund that half-pay, though the nation is now plunged into the most dreadful misery by the means of enormous taxation.
10. Because, the tithes and other properties of the Church were, according to the laws of England, ecclesiastical as well as civil, intended for the purpose of giving relief to the poor, and for keeping the churches in repair as well as maintaining the priesthood; and because these tithes and all this property is now taken for the use of the clergy and their families,

while the poor are left to be relieved and the churches to be repaired by taxes indiscriminately imposed, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, or even Roman Catholics.

11. Because, according to the present mode of living of the clergy, and the manners of their haughty wives and saucy families, the existence of this Church causes there to be about *ten thousand* couples, (exclusive of curates) who are constantly producing *young gentlemen* and *young ladies*, who look upon it, that they were born not to work, who, or whose husbands, expect as a right, that they are to be maintained, in some shape or other, out of the public money; and that thus the parsons are kept in a constant abject state of dependence upon the Government, and are, have been, and must naturally be, amongst the most strenuous advocates for heavy taxation, and also be amongst the bitterest and most implacable enemies of those who struggle for the rights and liberties of the people.
12. Because, when the RIGHT REVEREND FATHER in GOD, PERCY JOCELYN, Protestant Bishop of Clogher, was detected in the actual commission of a most heinous offence, with JOHN MOVERLY, a soldier of the Coldstream regiment of Guards: and after the fact had been proved upon the oaths of *seven* credible witnesses; after this Church of England Bishop had been let out upon bail by DYER, the police Magistrate, five hundred pounds for himself, and two hundred and fifty for two sureties each, and when JOHN MOVERLY, the beastly paramour, had been let out on bail also; when both of them, though the soldier ought, of course, to have gone back to his regiment, *completely disappeared*, and have never, even to this day, made their appearance to take their trial: when all this had taken place, there was no public disclaimer on the part of the Church clergy; no address, no

petition, no public declaration of any sort, expressing abhorrence at this foul and detestable transaction; though that clergy had been invariably found to be the foremost in expressing abhorrence of, and endeavouring to bring down punishment upon those persons who called for a reform of the House of Commons, whom these clergy marked out for public execration, by every epithet and every appellation, calculated to produce the destruction of these innocent and meritorious men.

These, Hampshire Parsons, are *twelve* of the reasons which I have for exulting in the triumph of the Dissenters; to these reasons I could add a hundred more, each of no inconsiderable weight; but ninety-nine hundredths of the people are of my opinion on this subject. However we may disagree as to other matters, we all agree here. The conduct of the clergy in the affair of Easter offerings has done much; their contests for tithes; and especially certain acts of theirs, in other capacities, have done more. So that, at last, the establishment has scarcely a friend left, unless it be some one that profits from it; and the whole country will rejoice at that decision of the House of Commons, of which I have above spoken, and the consequences of which I have endeavoured to describe.

The great moderation, the very humble tone, of the Ministers upon this occasion, have been subject of remark with every one. The truth is, that they feel the debt hanging upon their skirts. They seem to stand bolt upright, but they feel this enormous weight hanging about them; and for your comfort, pray recollect, that the Church was the cause of a very great part of this debt. In 1812, when almost every body else seemed to wish for a cessation of the war, addresses came from the clergy, beseeching the Regent to pursue it with *vigour*. They called for a "*vigorous prosecution of the war*," when every other class seemed to feel that the nation would be ruined by the expense of it. This debt it is, and nothing else, that has given the Dissenters their triumph.

You will soon feel the effects of this triumph, the knowledge of which will reach every part of the country in eight and forty hours after it be complete; and you will very soon find magistrates who will licence public houses without any certificate of character from you. Your power is now enormous: it is every where felt; and, thank God, it is about to be diminished.

Do you hope that the House of Lords will reject the Bill? If you do, I can tell you that your hopes are vain; that is to say, unless I am very much deceived in what I hear. *PEEL* deprecated doing any thing that would bring the two houses in collision. His Oxford wisdom need not fear that I believe; for it is not here a case like that of the Roman Catholics. There is no cry of "no popery" that can be conjured up here: we are all "*brother Protestants*," and those amongst us who have any zeal, are, to a man, Dissenters. *LORD LIVERPOOL*, who is described by his brother to be in a state of melancholy incapability, used to say that we were all fellow Christians, except, I suppose he meant, the Roman Catholics; and it is curious enough, that the *bishops* themselves, presented many petitions from the *Dissenters* against concessions to the Catholics, calling the petitioners, respectable and most pious people, and most firmly attached to majesty's person, and government. Devilish hard then, that these respectable and pious people should be kept in a state of degradation and treated as outcasts. I have, therefore, no idea, that even the Bishops will oppose this Bill, when it once gets to the Lords; and if they were to oppose it, I am puzzled to discover what they would have to say. When they petitioned against the Catholics, the bishops called them every thing that was good, and they can hardly have become bad between that time and this.

Here, Hampshire Parsons, I dismiss you for the present, promising, however, never wholly to quit you, as long as my hand shall be able to wield a pen, and my head to direct its movements; that is to say if Hampshire Parsons there shall be to the end of that time. I can-

not conclude, however, without observing, that I by no means look upon all the clergy of the Church, as being like those whom we had to encounter at Winchester, in the month of March 1817. Amongst so many men, it would be monstrous to suppose that there were no good ones; none worthy of respect and veneration. I know that there are such, and I honour them the more, because, I see so much to find fault with in others; but, in this case, as in the case of the Scotch, one cannot be stopping everlastingly to make exceptions. There are many most excellent Scotchmen; and I believe the general mass of the people to be as good as any in the world; but Scotland has produced so many wicked and perverse spirits; so many base tools of power; so many whose lives have been spent in acquiring the talent of plausibly maintaining that it is perfectly right, that Englishmen should be taxed till they are sinking under the load; that I must call them all by the name of Scotch, or fill my paper with everlasting circumlocution, and fritter away the force of my just invectives, by exceptions. I therefore, adopting the maxim of Canning, "*drive at the whole herd*" in order to get at the "*ignoble beast*," as that "*liberal*" gentleman drove at the whole press, in order to extinguish me and my torch for ever, in which he was, as it must be confessed, *singularly successful!*

Now, Parsons, set down and *prosey* over this loving epistle, as you quaff the produce of your livings; and have the additional satisfaction of knowing, that amongst the whole of His Majesty's subjects, though now become so numerous from the *increased population*, in consequence, doubtless, of that abstinence from gross food, and from the plentiful enjoyment of those potatoes, which have been showered down upon them by that long dealing in "*victories*," carried on under our present Prime Minister, and your present Lord Lieutenant of the county; have the further satisfaction of knowing, that, amongst all this vastly increased number of souls, there is not one single soul that experiences more happiness, and that has in it more mirth,

and more gladness of heart, than the soul which is contained in the body of

WM. COBBETT.

TO THE

COLLECTIVE WISDOM,

As embodied in the House of Commons.

Kensington, 5th March, 1828.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM,

It gives me infinite satisfaction to look at your present proceedings: first, when I observe the judicious steps you are taking for the *security* of the Church, by relieving it from those troublesome incumbrances, the TEST and CORPORATION ACTS; secondly, by observing that you are extremely anxious to persevere in that system of *free trade*, which has produced, which is producing, and which will continue to produce, such *profitable* bustle in the counting-houses of all our merchants, and in those moderately heated rooms (only *eighty-four* degrees) of our gentle and generous master-manufacturers; thirdly, on the measures which, at the suggestion of that nice young man, Mr. PEEL (who brought in the Bill of 1819), you are about to improve our *Criminal Code*, according to the lights obtained from Scotland and France, upon which subject I propose next week to address a short letter to the nice young man himself; fourthly, that, at the suggestion of Mr. BROUGHAM, who (wonderful to relate) can make a speech of seven hours long, without new paragraph or point, and without stopping to bait, or even to *water*, you are going to make a great change in the *Civil Code*, tending to *simplify* that Code, and to give us, no doubt, as great benefits from *arbitrations*, the like of which have produced, in the State of Pennsylvania, three times the number of *lawsuits* that existed before the simplifying measure was adopted; fifthly, that you will also soon have, in all human probability, to give a touch of your wisdom to the *sporting Code*; and, by giving every body a right to sell and buy game, *diminish the temptation* to poaching; but, sixthly, above

all things, permit me to express my share of the "*fond hope*" entertained by the broad-sheeted brethren, in the labours of your ever to be applauded work, with regard to the financial *Code*; with regard to which BROTHER RIDLEY has not told you, that the DEBT is the great charge upon the country—that this charge can *never be touched*, that that is sacred, and that as long as that charge remains, *little diminution* can be made in the establishments.

I would conclude, COLLECTIVE, with mentioning *another Code*; but here my profound respect, to say nothing about the delicacy of the subject, restrains me, and bids me take more time, and obtain more room, before I venture to express my thoughts: so that, for the present, I conclude, that just such as they ought to be towards you, are the feelings of

WM. COBBETT.

P.S. I forgot to condole with you, on the loss which we have all sustained, in what Mr. CECIL JENKINSON calls "the melancholy incapability of his *poor* brother." The best-possible-public-instructor now informs us (*Morning Herald*), that the "Noble Earl remains in a very "distressing state, resides constantly at "Combe Wood, does not see any visitors, *walks* occasionally in his grounds "with an attendant, has recovered in "some degree the use of his *limbs*" (as, indeed, he must have done if he can *walk* out); "is not able to write, has not "recovered his *speech*, has a good appetite, and takes a few glasses of wine "with his dinner." Come, come, this is not much amiss; for though in his walks he does not pursue, perhaps, that "STERN PATH" which he promised the Lords he would pursue, and which he did, towards the Reformers of 1817, still here are pleasant walkings about in gardens and groves, smelling the flowers, and hearing the songs of the birds, and also (no small matter) good eating and drinking, and, apparently, plenty of it. One thing, however, has struck me as singular; to wit, if this account be true (for which God forbid that I should vouch), how came it to pass that this

person, without being able to write or to speak, should tell your brother Member, Mr. CECIL JENKINSON, and should enjoin him to tell you, that he highly approved of the principles on which the new Administration were founded!

If I had time, I would burst out into loud and long commendations on the infinite pains which you are taking to put an end to *bribery* and *corruption* at East Retford; which must, doubtless, leave no doubt in the mind of any man living, except he be astonishingly incredulous, that at no other place are there any things of this sort carried on.

P.S. SECOND.—COLLECTIVE WISDOM; a word in your ear! Carry your present law into full effect: *continue to pay the interest of your DEBTS in full tale, and in gold of standard weight and fineness*: do this during *two years yet to come*, and I will say that you are "tall fellows;" and, as far as my say goes, you may have Scotch law, or French law, or No-Jury law, or Buonaparte law, or Quaker law, or Police law, or Gen-d'armerie law, or what law you please. But, on the other hand (but this is a secret known to no soul but you and me), if you *repeal the present small-note law*, either by Bank-restriction, or by any other means, we will hold the "GRAND FEAST OF THE GRID-IRON," for which I have an OX now fattening; and you will hear the *cannons* giving token of the *toasts* that we shall be drinking to your honour. You have, indeed, lost the benefit of the wisdom of my old friends, PETER MOORE and EDWARD ELLICE; but there is another pair to supply their place; and having the wisdom of WOOD and STANLEY infused into the Collective mass, the devil is in it, if any thing can much embarrass or perplex you! Agreeing with brother SEBRIGHT, that the *army* is the *best possible school* for a First Lord of the Treasury, who is, ex-officio, the chooser of Judges and Bishops, I congratulate you on our having one thus schooled; and I would anticipate (doubtless with you) that "*vigour and decision*," which are so well known to be essential to the enabling of people to pay a paper-debt in gold: but my limits are transgressed

(having already made the postscript longer than the letter), and I must put off this and other matters till I can find more room.

P. S. THIRD. Dear Collective,— Though I have not an inch of room left, I cannot help congratulating you on the facts which came out last night (the 4th March) during your sublime deliberations, on the sublime subject of getting rid of the people of poor old England. Brother BURDETT must chuckle with delight, must feel almost too proud to think it necessary ever to go to the Crown and Anchor again, when he contemplates the delightful effects attending the execution of even the beginning of his "OLD ROMAN PLAN"! I really have no more room, or I would add a full-length description of my satisfaction at, and of the glory that you will acquire by, a "MORTGAGING of the POOR RATES" in order to raise money to send your "constituents" out of the country, expecting, of course, that the loans thus made will finally be funded; and that, when this double invention shall once have produced all its salutary effects, you will not have a single embarrassment or perplexity left on your hands! Dear COLLECTIVE, for the present, farewell. I have put my name to the Letter; but, as the postscripts have outgrown the Letter, (just as Brother PEELE says the people have outgrown the laws), I put my name again, for fear that you should forget that it is

WM. COBBETT.

AMERICAN SEEDS.

I HOPE to be able, by the 29th of this month; and, indeed, I shall be able, to offer these seeds for sale. A part of them are in the ship Columbia which is now, I suppose, coming up the Thames. I propose to put complete assortments of the seeds up in boxes, and to sell each box for 5*l*. There will be in the whole upwards of fifty different sorts of seeds of trees and shrubs, to which will be added about ten or fifteen sorts of garden seeds. Amongst the tree seeds will be *Walnuts*, *Hickory Nuts*, seeds of

the *Sassafras*, of the *Birch*, of the *Plane*, of the *Red Cedar*, of the *Maple*, of the *Tulip*, of the *White Elm*, and, amongst the shrubs, seeds of the *Pinckneya* (*Georgia Bark*), the *Comus Florida*, the *Kalmia Latifolia*, the *Kalmia Augustifolia*, the *Spice tree*, (*laurus benzoin*), the *Magnolia Glauca*, the *Magnolia Tripetula*, the *Magnolia Grandiflora*. I have mentioned the above, also, as part of the trees and shrubs. I shall put into each box, two pounds of fine *American Locust Seed*. These two pounds contain about twenty-four thousand seeds; and, if the instructions which I have given in the "WOODLANDS" be strictly adhered to, in the sowing of these seeds, almost every seed will produce a tree; and a tree too, fit to go into a plantation next autumn.

Amongst the garden seeds, there will be several sorts of the *Squash* or *Vegetable Marrow* seeds; two sorts of *Melon* seeds, or at least of *Cucumber* seeds, and a pint of three different sorts (a pint of each) of *Kidney* beans; besides which there will be three sorts of *Onion* seeds, and *Asparagus* seeds.

I forgot to mention one sort of seed, a small quantity of which is worth more than the whole five pounds; namely the SEED of the SASSAFRAS, which no man in England ever possessed but myself. There is also the *Pinckneya* or *Georgia Bark*, which never has been in England before, except last year, when I sowed some of it, and reared a great number of plants.

Upon looking over my list again since I wrote the last paragraph, I perceive that there will be about twenty sorts of garden seeds. There is some seed of the finest *beets* in, such as produce roots far superior to any that I ever saw in England. There are several varieties of the early Indian corn; some white and some yellow.

Now, that part of these seeds which I shall sow, I shall make grow; and any other person may do the same if he will, by referring to the instructions contained in the "WOODLANDS," the last Number of which will be published on the 29th of this month; that is to say, on the day that the Boxes will be ready for

sale. The **WOODLANDS** does not treat of shrubs, but is confined to trees proper for timber or underwood in England; but the instructions given, with respect to the sowing and managing of some one or other of the seeds of those trees and underwoods, will perfectly well answer for the sowing and managing of the shrubs, the seeds of which I am now about to offer for sale. I have made the seed of all the trees and underwood, upon which I have treated, to grow. I have, in the work called the **WOODLANDS**, given a most clear account of the manner of doing it. I shall, therefore, into each box of seeds, put a catalogue of its contents; and opposite the name of any tree or shrub mentioned in the **WOODLANDS**, I shall say, "See the **WOODLANDS**." For instance, opposite to the seed of the **BIRCH**, I shall say, "See the **WOODLANDS**, paragraph 153. Then, when I come to that rare plant, the **PINKNEYA**, or **GEORGIA BARK**, or to the **KALMIA**, I shall say also, "See the **WOODLANDS**, paragraph 158;" because all these seeds are to be sown and managed just in the same way as is directed for the birch, the proceedings in the sowing of which, are the most curious that can possibly be conceived. If I had never done any thing in my life but rendered it an easy matter to raise the **BIRCH** from seed, which neither **MILLER** nor any other gardener ever accomplished, I should deserve the thanks of every body who is fond of trees. Till I made my experiments, with regard to the tender seeds of the **BIRCH**, I sowed not only that seed, but the seed of the **GEORGIA BARK**, the **KALMIA**, the **AZALIA**, the **RHODODENDRON**, and many others in vain. Having made this discovery with regard to the **BIRCH**, there was no longer any difficulty with regard to any of these, which, as experienced gardeners well know, are never to be got from seed, but by mere luck.

If I come to any shrub, for the sowing of which seed the **WOODLANDS** does not contain information quite sufficient, I shall insert the necessary information in the catalogue; but having put all the experience of my life, with regard to the rearing of trees and shrubs, into a

book, I shall not, in this catalogue, write the book over again. Whoever reads this book, having read all the other writers on the raising of trees, will be astonished to find, how much more useful information is here to be got, in one volume octavo, than he has ever been able to acquire from all the folios and quartos, under which his shelves may have groaned. He will find, that, in this book, nothing useful is omitted; that I have seemed to suppose, that the reader's mind was a sheet of perfect blank paper, with regard to the subject I have treated of; and, even if he be a man that has never before thought upon the subject, and if he know no more about the way in which a tree comes, than he knows about the way in which the world itself came; he will, when he shall have read this book, know every particular about the matter, from the gathering the seed from the tree, to the cutting down of another tree, after he has made it come from that seed.

The 4th Number of this work, the **WOODLANDS**, will be published to-day (Saturday, 8th March). The 5th Number will be published on Saturday the 15th March; the 6th Number, on Saturday the 22nd March; and the 7th and **LAST**, on Saturday the 29th March, at which time the boxes for seed will be ready for sale.

If any gentleman wish to have a larger quantity of **BLACK** walnut seed than will be contained in the box, he may, by making application for it, be supplied with the walnuts at five shillings a gallon, or forty shillings a bushel; and a bushel would give him, I suppose, two or three thousand plants.

The boxes, which are not small ones, will hardly contain all the other seeds, if there be more than about a gallon of the **BLACK WALNUT**. The same may be said with regard to the **HICKORY NUT**, of which, I propose to put a quart in each box. These are not half so big as the **WALNUTS**, but if any gentleman should want more than a quart, he may have the extra supply at ten shillings a gallon.

The boxes, when packed up, will be carried to 183, Fleet-street, where they may be purchased, or whence they may

be sent by coach or otherwise, to any part of the country, without the least danger of injury to any of the seeds. The month of April is a very good time for sowing any of these seeds.

The catalogue will contain some directions for sowing those of the garden seeds, which are not much known in this country; such, for instance, as the several sorts of SQUASHES (or vegetable marrow), and the several sorts of the Indian corn.

The WOODLANDS and the catalogue together, will contain information sufficient for any workman that can read, that has ordinary capacity, and that will condescend to be a little attentive to instruction.

LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, Feb. 29.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Anglesea to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Sir Colin Campbell to be Governor of the Island of Tobago.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. S. Wilson, Cannon-street-road, master-mariner.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Rolfe, Edgebaston, Warwickshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

E. B. Breton, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. McCammon, Liverpool, merchant.

J. Atkinson, Dalton, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-manufacturer.

C. T. Sykes, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, music-seller.

J. and W. Handley, Burslem, Staffordshire, china-manufacturers.

H. Cowper, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, commission-agent.

G. Crafts, Wycombe-Marsh, Buckinghamshire, paper-maker.

S. Carpenter, sen., Greenwich, shoe-manufacturer.

E. Putland, Globe-wharf, Peckham, coal-merchant.

E. H. Williams, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, linen-draper.

H. Williams, Wunfach, Carnarvonshire, miller.

W. T. Howgate, Knaresborough, chemist.

T. Gell, York, merchant.

R. Osborne, Bristol, anchor-smith.

C. Coupland, jun., Leeds, spirit-merchant.

W. Ellerd, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber.

J. Cook and R. Kauntze, Chertsey, Surrey, plumbers.

J. Browne, jun., Norwich, iron-founder.

J. Riley, Austrey, Warwickshire, grocer.

J. Bacon, Stratford-upon-Avon, stationer.

LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, March 4.

CROWN OFFICE.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

CITY OF KILKENNY.—John Doherty, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland.

BOROUGH OF ST. IVES.—The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, in the room of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

T. Freer, High-street, Shoreditch, cheese-monger.

W. T. Coupland, Kingston, Jamaica, factor.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Bennett, Melksham, Wiltshire, corn-factor.

J. Hassall, Bristol, starch-manufacturer.

T. Horseman, Bristol, hackney-coach proprietor.

J. Stonehouse, Bishopwearmouth, mercer.

J. Harling, Lancaster, money-scrivener.

J. J. Lightfoot, Liverpool, merchant.

G. Brown, G. G. Brown, and E. Jackson, Carbrook, Cheshire, and Manchester, calico-printers.

MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, Friday, March 7.—The arrivals of Wheat being rather short this week, Monday's prices are fully maintained. For all other articles the market is dull.

ARRIVALS.

English Flour	6850
Wheat	3900
Barley	8850
Oats	17100
Irish . Oats	14100
Foreign Oats	120

Average price of CORN for the Week, per qr.

Wheat .. 52s. 2d.	Rye 32s. 0d.
Barley.. 29s. 9d.	Beans .. 37s. 9d.
Oats.... 21s. 8d.	Pease .. 39s. 9d.

PRICES OF GRAIN FOR THE WEEK.

Old Wheat	57 to 65
New Red Wheat	50 to 59
New White ditto	56 to 66
Rye	30 to 34
Barley, Malting.	32 to 34
Grinding ditto	27 to 29
Pale Malt	56 to 62
Feed Oats	22 to 26
Brew, or Poland ditto.	27 to 29
Potato ditto	27 to 29
New Tick Beans	36 to 40
Pigeon ditto	41 to 43
Boiling Pease	41 to 44
Grey Pease	36 to 38
Rapeseed, new, p. last 24l. to 28l.	

CITY, MARCH 6.

BACON.—There is very little doing. Landed: Sides, 50s. to 51s.; Middles, 48s. to 50s.

BUTTER.—The quantity is too great for the consumption; that is, of middling and inferior qualities. Carlow, 94s. to 96s.; Waterford, 72s. to 80s.; Foreign (inferior), 60s. to 70s.

CHEESE.—Cheshire, 63s. to 84s.; Double Gloucester, 65s. to 74s.; Single, 60s. to 68s.

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 3.

This day's supply having been limited, and the weather favourable to slaughtering, each kind of Meat commanded a ready sale. Beef, Veal, and Pork, at about 2d. and Mutton 6d. per stone beyond Friday's prices.

Per stone of 8lbs., to sink the offals.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	10 to 5	0	
Mutton	4	0 to 5	4	
Veal	4	4 to 6	0	
Pork	3	8 to 6	0	

Supply, as per Clerk's statement:—Beasts, 2,013; Sheep, 14,270; Pigs, 120; Calves, 190.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, MAR. 3.

Per stone of 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0 to 4	0	
Mutton	3	0 to 4	0	
Veal	3	8 to 5	4	
Pork	4	4 to 6	3	

PRICE OF HOPS:

	l.	s.	l.	s.
Kent, pockets	4	4 to 6	2	
Farnham	6	0 to 8	8	
Sussex	4	0 to 4	15	
Essex	0	0 to 0	0	
Yearlings	3	3 to 4	4	
Kent, bags.	3	15 to 5	5	
Sussex	0	0 to 0	0	
Yearlings	3	0 to 4	0	
Old ditto	0	0 to 0	0	

TALLOW MARKET.

	s.	d.
Town Tallow, per cwt.	51	6
Russia ditto, candle	45	0
Melted stuff	36	0
Rough ditto	21	0
Greaves	20	0
Good dregs	5	0
Curd soap	86	0
Mottled ditto	82	0
Yellow ditto	76	0

PRICE OF STOCKS, 7th March.

One o'clock.

Consols	84½
Reduced	84½
New Fours	100½
Consols for Acct.	84½

A CLASSICAL TEACHER,

Who has had long experience, and great success in forwarding Students for the College, could spare one or two Hours of the Morning or Evening, for giving Lessons in the Greek and Latin Languages in any respectable Family of the West end, or the Western extremities, of the Town, contiguous to his present situation. Unexceptionable reference as to conduct and capacity will be given; and any communication, free of postage, directed to Mr. Cobbett, 183, Fleet-street, will be immediately answered.

In 8vo. price 30s., the first two of 4 vols. of
The LIFE of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

By WILLIAM HAZLITT.

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